

## GRE

3. Considerable in extent or duration.  
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. *2 Sa. vii. 19.*
4. Important; weighty.  
Many  
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,  
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a *great* paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
5. Chief; principal.  
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you  
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.  
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,  
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Of all the *great*, how few  
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Misfortune made the throne her seat,  
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*  
Despite the farce of state,  
The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.  
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer. x. 6.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.  
Such Dido was; with such becoming state,  
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.  
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.  
Soliman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.  
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.  
Their bellies *great*  
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*  
This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,  
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.  
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Persia. *Campden's Remains.*
- What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forth-fader. *Campden's Remains.*
- Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out 'till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.  
It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*
- GREAT**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.  
To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,  
Let this by experience lead thee the way:  
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,  
By day will dispart. *Tusser's Husbandry for August.*  
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
He did at length so many slain forget,  
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*  
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATER**, *adj.* [from *great* and *better*.] Pregnant; teeming.  
*Greatbellied* women,  
That had not half a week to go, like rams  
In the old time of war, would shake the prels,  
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
- TO GREATEN**, *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.  
After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATERED**, *adj.* [from *great* and *heart*.] High spirited; undaunted.  
The earl, as *greatered* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

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- GRE'ATLY**, *adv.* [from *great*.]
1. In a great degree.  
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.  
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,  
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.  
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,  
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,  
And to their general fend a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*
- GRE'ATNESS**, *n. f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.  
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Lake.*  
All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Lake.*
2. Comparative quantity.  
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*
3. High degree of any quality.  
High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.  
Farwel, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*  
So many  
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law  
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's En.*  
Approaching *greatness* meet him with her charms  
Of pow'r and future state;  
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*  
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Suff.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.  
Swelling pride; affected state.  
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*
5. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.  
*Greatness* of mind and nobleness their feat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
6. Grandeur; state; magnificence.  
*Greatness* with Timon dwells in such a draught,  
As brings all Brobdingnag before your thought. *Pope.*
- GREAVE**, *n. f.* [from *græp*, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES**, *n. f.* [from *græves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.  
He had *græves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sa. xvi. 6.*  
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *græves*, and cures such  
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
- GRE'CISM**, *n. f.* [from *græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
- GRE'E**, *n. f.* [from *græ*, French, probably from *gratia*.] Good will; favour; good graces.  
And falling her before on lowly knee,  
To her makes present of his service seen,  
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Fa. Queen.*
- GRE'ECE**, *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] A flight of steps.  
Every *greece* of fortune  
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*  
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- GRE'EDILY**, *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.  
*Greedy* the engorg'd without restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He swallow'd it as *greedy*  
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Symp.*  
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juices,  
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath.  
We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
- GRE'EDINESS**, *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.  
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Thither with all *greediness* of affection they are gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- I with the same *greediness* did seek,  
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*
- GRE'EDY**, *adj.* [from *greedy*, Sax. *grædig*, Dan. *grædig*, Dutch.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.  
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pf. xvii. 12.*  
Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Eccl. xxxvii. 29.*  
He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*
2. Eager;

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2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.  
*Greedy* to know, as is the mind of man,  
Their cause of death, swift to the fire the ran. *Fairfax.*  
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prov.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,  
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virg.*
- GREEN**, *adj.* [from *græn*, German; *græn*, Dutch.]
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight.  
The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*
2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green sickness*, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* *χλωρὸς νόσος*.  
Was the hope drunk  
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look for *green* and pale  
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green sickness*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
'Till the *green sickness* and love's force betray'd  
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.  
New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.  
The door is open, sir; there lies your way:  
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*  
Griefs are *green*;  
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,  
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*  
In a vault,  
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,  
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essay 4.*
4. Not dry.  
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination to furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*  
Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements.  
The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. Not roasted; half raw.  
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*
6. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.  
My gallad days,  
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*  
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;  
So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*  
You'll find a difference  
Between the promise of his *greener* days,  
And these he masters now. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Stubble-geese at Michaelmas are seen  
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*
- GREEN**, *n. f.*
1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.  
Her mother hath intended,  
That quaint in *green*, the shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*  
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;  
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*  
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*  
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A grassy plain.  
For this down-trodden equity, we tread  
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er the smooth enamel'd *green*,  
Where no print of step hath been,  
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

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- The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen  
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fablet.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.  
With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;  
The feast's are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*  
The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*
- TO GREEN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *green*. A low word.
- Great Spring before  
*Green'd* all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd  
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson's Spring.*
- GRE'ENBROOM**, *n. f.* [from *græn*, Dutch, Latin.]  
It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by compressed pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have sometimes single, and other times three leaves joined together. 'Tis his shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*
- GRE'ENCLOTH**, *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Diet.*  
For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- GRE'ENEYED**, *adj.* [from *green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with *green*.  
Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,  
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*
- GRE'ENFINCH**, *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GRE'ENFISH**, *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Answorth.*
- GRE'ENGAGE**, *n. f.* A species of PLUM, which see.
- GRE'ENHOUSE**, *n. f.* [from *green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.  
If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth let in your *greenghouse*, kindle some charcoal.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenghouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*  
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenghouse*. *Spelman, No. 477.*
- GRE'ENISH**, *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat *green*; tending to *green*.  
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,  
As each had been a bride. *Spenser's Prædial.*  
Of this order the *green* of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton's Opt.*
- GRE'ENLY**, *adj.* [from *green*.]
1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly.  
Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence;  
nor have I cunning in prostration. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- GRE'ENNESS**, *n. f.* [from *green*.]
1. The quality of being *green*; viridity; viridiness.  
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b. i.*  
In a meadow, though the meek grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Johnson.*  
My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Badiers.*
2. Immaturity; unripeness.  
This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were executed by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. Freshness; vigour.
4. Newness.
- GRE'ENSICKNESS**, *n. f.* [from *green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.  
Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbutnot.*
- GRE'ENSWARD**, *n. f.* [from *green* and *sward*.] of the same original
- GRE'ENSWORD**, *n. f.* [from *green* and *sward*.] The turf on which grass grows.  
This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever  
Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
After